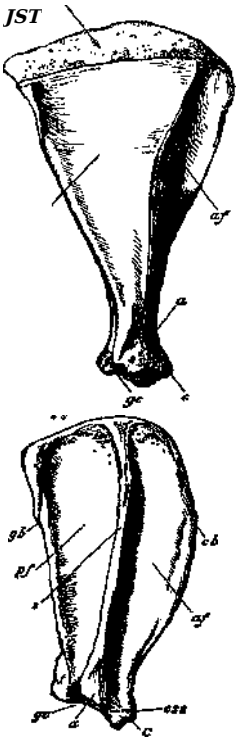
for or serve to push along the rapidly-moving body. Stronger
fixation is therefore a greater necessity posteriorly than anteriorly.
In any case, whatever the explanation, this important difference exists.

The shoulder-blade of mammals is as a rule a much-flattened
bone with a ridge on the outer surface known as the spine;



Fio. 25.—Right scapula of Dog (*Canis familiaris).* x £. a, Acromlon ; *ctf,* prescapular fossa ; c, coracoid; *cb,* coracoid or anterior border ; *ess,* indicates the position of the coraco-scapular suture, obliterated in adult animals by the complete ankylosis of the two bones ; *gb,* glenoid or posterior border ; *gc,* glenoid cavity ; *pf>* post-scapular fossa ; *s,* spine ; *$s,* suprascapular border. (From Flower's *Osteology.}*

FIG, 26.—Right scapula of Red Deer *(Oervzis elaphus").* x J. <x, Acroniion j <%/£ anterior or prescapular fossa; <?, coracoid ; *ye,* glenoid cavity ; *pf,* postscapular fossa ; -s*, partially ossified suprascapular border. (From Flower's *Osteology.)*

this ridge ends in. a freely-projecting process, the acromion,
from which a branch often arises known as the metacromian.
This gives a bifurcate appearance to the end of the ridge. TBe*
spine is less developed and the scapula is narrower in such
animals as the Dog and the Deer which simply run, and whose
fore-limbs therefore are not endowed with the

complexity of movement seen, for instance, in the Apes.

It has been pointed out that the area which lies in front of